

WILSON TO GIVE FOUR HOURS A DAY TO TALKS WITH G. C. P. CHIEFS

White House to discuss the "treaty and all it involves."

It was intimated that the President planned to invite all of the Republican Senators to the White House, devoting four or five hours each day to conferences with them. Senators Borah and Johnson, two of the bitterest opponents of the League of Nations, were expected to be on the list, but there apparently was some doubt in Administration circles whether they would accept.

Senator McCumber talked with the President for more than an hour. He declined to discuss details of his conference.

"Our conversation covered a wide range," said Senator McCumber, "and if the President wants to say what we talked about that is all right. But as far as I am concerned I consider that our conversation was confidential and I do not feel at liberty to discuss what happened."

Senator McCumber added that his position in regard to the League of Nations "had been made as clear as the English language could make it," and that his position now was the same as it always had been. He would not say whether the Shantung situation was under discussion in his talk with Wilson.

WILSON DELAYS HIS TOUR OF THE COUNTRY

Under present plans of the President it was not believed that he would be able to start on his trip to the Pacific Coast much before the end of the month. Even with such a delay naval officials hoped that he would be able to reach the coast in time to review the new Pacific fleet at San Francisco Aug. 15.

Keen interest is taken in the announcement of Senator John Sharp Williams (Miss.), regarded as closer than any other Senator to the President, that he intends to introduce a resolution to discharge the Foreign Relations Committee from further consideration of the Peace Treaty and bring the treaty directly before the Senate.

Senator Williams, one of the Administration leaders in the Foreign Relations Committee and on the floor, and particularly loyal to the Chief Executive, has not yet intimated to the committee his intention to move for its discharge.

COMMITTEE IS ONLY WASTING TIME

When asked if he thought there was a chance of getting the resolution passed, he replied:

"No, I doubt there is a chance, but it would serve the useful purpose of directing the country's attention to the situation here. It would put the onus on the other side."

It was learned to-day that President Wilson is to send to the Foreign Relations Committee a copy of his own draft, generally called the American draft, of the League of Nations covenant and that the text will reveal that Mr. Wilson himself is the author of Article X, which has caused more discussion than any other clause.

This is the clause without which, the President recently stated, the League of Nations would be a mere "debating society." Some Senators have been criticizing Article X, without suspecting the President's authorship.

JAPAN LIKELY TO SETTLE SHANTUNG SHOOTING

It might be well for the Shantung shooters to get it off their chests rather promptly, for there is reason to believe that there will be forthcoming before a great while an official statement from Japan definitely stating when she will deliver practically all of Shantung back to China, in accordance with the treaty of 1915 between Japan and China. That definite date is expected to be only a few months away. Germany has three months in which to deliver to Japan the documents that are a necessary preliminary to the return.

COLT FAVORS TREATY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN PLEA TO SENATE

Rhode Island Senator Withholds His Judgment Regarding Certain Reservations.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Announcing his support of the principles embodied in the League of Nations covenant, but withholding judgment regarding certain reservations, Senator Colt, Republican, Rhode Island, told the Senate to-day that the nation must at least see the great undertaking upon which we have embarked in entering the war through to the end, which can only be done by our becoming a member of the League.

"The League of Nations in its essence is simply an association of free nations," he said. "The principle of international co-operation as the means by which international peace can be made secure has never been tried before. All other means of preventing war have failed. Not to try this experiment would leave the world in the same condition of international anarchy as it was before the war. There is no antagonism between true nationalism and an internationalism which would substitute the reign of law for the reign of force."

"If we believe that it would be dishonorable to withdraw from Europe at this time, in desert France, England and Italy in this critical hour

when the whole world is in a turmoil, then the United States should certainly remain in the league during this world-settlement and until peace and order are restored. To my mind we must at least see the great undertaking upon which we embarked in entering the war through to the end, and as a part of this undertaking, we must help to re-establish a new world order by the enforcement of the terms of peace, which can only be done by our becoming a member of the League of Nations."

"There has been much controversy over the question whether the league should not be separated from the Peace Treaty. I have always believed the league to be inseparable from the Peace Treaty because the treaty cannot be enforced except through the league. The Peace Treaty leaves the world on fire, with national aspirations unquenched, territorial limits undefined, racial conflicts impending and with incipient wars already started."

"The provisions of the League with respect to arbitration or investigation and report have been criticized as not strong enough, but they clearly will tend to prevent war. As to the general objection that the league creates a super state and hence is destructive of our independence and sovereignty, I am unable to see the force of the arguments in support of this position."

"Nor am I impressed with the constitutional objections. The treaty making power under the Constitution is of the broadest character, and it includes everything that is properly covered by the treaty and is not in conflict with some express provision of the Constitution."

"I believe the popular sentiment is universal, and I certainly share it, that the Monroe doctrine should be clearly safeguarded. I also believe that domestic questions, like immigration, which in some of their aspects may be international, should be properly safeguarded."

"Upon the question of reservations, I reserve my judgment for a full discussion and consideration."

SHERMAN FORECASTS WAR WITH JAPAN IF TREATY IS RATIFIED

Illinois Senator Raps at Britain as Having Been Vind of Humanity in Seeking Trade.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Urging the Senate to refuse acceptance of the Shantung provision in the Peace Treaty, Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, declared to-day that the section giving Japan control of Shantung peninsula "so taints and pollutes the professed altruism with which the League of Nations was heralded as to crown it the superlative treachery in the history of modern times."

The provision, asserted the speaker, would aid Japan in becoming "the more rapacious of the world" and strengthen her for the day when she might try, like Germany, for world empire. In such an eventuality, he continued, and with British and Japanese interests in the Orient "identical," the United States might well look to the safety of the Philippines.

"Why China should be exploited," he said, "her territory absorbed in the guise of leaseholds, her ports cities dominated by alien powers, her mining and railway rights seized by Japan, does not appear except under the rule of covetous desire coupled with military force."

"It is material to notice under the Japanese constitution the Emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy, declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties. The Kaiser could do no more in the days he menaced Europe and the world."

"It is as plain as the noonday sun that the government is autocratic and that it will add Chinese provinces upon province, concession upon concession until an Asiatic Kaiser will dominate the affairs of Asia and the Pacific Ocean."

Sherman reviewed the history of how Germany acquired rights in China and how the territory she obtained was seized by Japan when war broke out in 1914.

Sneering at the promise of Japan to restore the property to China, Sherman said Japan would not surrender this advantage so gained. Article 19 and the portion of the treaty relating to Shantung are twin brothers of a common iniquity. They speak the language of a joint outrage and bear the evidence of deliberate prearranged conspiracy. He hinted at trouble with Great Britain in a struggle for the world's trade and said she had at times been vind of sentiment and sometimes of humanity in breaking down and destroying her rivals. Then he forecast a war with Japan.

"We have denied Japan the right of immigration for her subjects," he said. "It is a wound to their pride. We are vulnerable in the Philippines. Our great friend lies beyond in the people of the Chinese Republic. In our day of peril it must be remembered that the interests of Great Britain and Japan in the Orient are identical."

"We can defend ourselves. It will be a heavy price to pay, but it will be paid. We may lose the Philippines. Our greatest friend may then be the Chinese people whom to-day we are asked to humiliate and dismember."

Crowds in St. James's Palace Courtyard Hearing Proclamation of Peace Read



THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE

The above photograph shows the scene in the courtyard of St. James's Palace at the official

reading of the King's peace proclamation. The spectators listened attentively to the reading by a

highly decorated official, flanked by other officials also attired in ceremonial finery.

CITY WILL BUILD 14 NEW PIERS; ALL ALREADY LEASED

Manhattan to Get Three and Staten Island 11; Big Annual Rental.

The Sinking Fund Commission this afternoon approved plans of Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert for the erection of eleven new city piers in Staten Island and three in Manhattan which, it is estimated, will bring in an additional annual rental of \$1,500,000. All of the planned piers have already been leased by responsible companies, Commissioner Hulbert says.

In addition, Commissioner Hulbert has requested the Sinking Fund Commission to approve condemnation proceedings which will permit the raising of Piers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, North River, and erect in their stead three piers. The property concerned, which is the only improved Manhattan waterfront privately owned, belongs to the Pennsylvania Railroad and a private estate. It runs from Battery Place along West Street to Morris Street. It is estimated that it will cost the city about \$6,000,000 to purchase the property and build the new piers.

The purchase price will be about \$2,500,000. Commissioner Hulbert says the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has agreed to lease one new pier and the Oriental Steamship Company and the Pearce Steamship Company the other two. They have agreed to pay as yearly rental seven and one-half per cent. of the city's investment. The present highest percentage earned by the city under similar agreements, Commissioner Hulbert says, is five and one-half per cent. This means a gain of \$160,000 a year.

CRITICISMS OF LEAGUE BY SENATOR JONES

Washington Member Says Proposal for Withdrawal of a Nation Is Indefinite.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 17.—The proposal in the League of Nations covenant for withdrawal from the League "is indefinite," United States Senator Wesley L. Jones, Republican, Washington, said in an address here to-day before the Young Men's Republican Club, giving his first statement of his position on the League covenant.

Senator Jones said the President should make public his view of the covenant's declaration regarding the Monroe Doctrine.

"Until he does so," declared Senator Jones, "it is only reasonable to insist upon declaring to the world in a proper way exactly how we understand it."

The Senator suggested that American representatives on the League Council should be chosen by popular election, with the requirement that before they consented to a proposition involving war they should submit it to decision by Congress.

Ship Arrived at Mouth of Plate. BUENOS AIRES, July 17.—The American Steamship Transportation, from Norfolk, June 7, is grounded on English Bank, at the entrance to the Plate River.

CREW'S \$100,000 BONDS, SUNK ON MINE-STUCK CRUISER, TO BE REDEEMED

Treasury, Convinced San Diego Men's Property Was Destroyed, Will Replace It.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Liberty Loan bonds valued at \$100,000 which were lost when the armored cruiser San Diego struck a mine off the Long Island coast last year will be redeemed by the Treasury Department, Representative Gould, Republican, New York, was informed to-day by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The bonds were owned by the ship's crew and the Treasury at first refused to redeem them, holding there was no proof that they had been totally destroyed.

UNION CHIEF BLAMES HURLEY FOR STRIKE TEING UP SHIPPING

(Continued from First Page.)

seamen to save America's honor on the agreement for the shipment of cattle to France, Furusheth said:

"The United States can ship those cattle if it wants to. The French-American Line has yielded to the demands of the seamen and has fifteen or twenty ships. It is true that these are not cattle ships, but the Shipping Board if it likes can charter cattle ships to the French-American Line, and they will be manned."

"I notice the Board appeals to sympathy by saying that cattle are starving while waiting shipment. Well, how about the sailors?"

Mr. Furusheth said it would be perfectly easy, if desired, to tie up all the transatlantic liners within 48 hours. The men on those boats are eager to quit," he said. "But we do not wish to upset the commerce of the world."

Thomas L. Delahunt, head of the harbor engineers, said he believed that a harbor strike was not probable. Harbor workers have disputes with the Railroad Administration, for they say that the agreement of last March, whereby they were to receive back pay dating to January, has not been fulfilled. They also dislike the ruling that calls for "21 days a year," claiming it eliminates public holidays.

Officers of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, which conducted the recent harbor strike, announced to-day that while they wanted to keep agreement, it was going to be difficult to compel their men to work with non-union strike breakers.

"We want to keep our contracts with the towing companies," said one representative of the harbor men, "but we might as well face the true situation. I think our men will be reasonable, but there is no denying they will not care to tow or otherwise assist ships operated by strike breakers."

PARCEL POST TO GERMANY.

Packages Up to Eleven Pounds May Be Mailed.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Parcel post business with Germany has been resumed, effective to-day, the Post Office Department announced. The weight limit is eleven pounds, the same as before the war.

RECEPTION TO PERSHING BY BRITISH PARLIAMENT

General Guest of King at Luncheon; to Review U. S. Troops in London To-Morrow.

LONDON, July 17.—Gen. Pershing was to be the guest of King George at a luncheon at Buckingham Palace at noon to-day and with Winston Churchill, War Secretary, his host, was to attend a reception in Parliament in the afternoon. To-morrow morning Gen. Pershing will review the American soldiers and attend the military investiture of American and British officers at Hyde Park.

Speaking before the American Luncheon Club yesterday, Gen. Pershing spoke of the counter-offensive at Chateau Thierry and Soissons, when, with the cooperation of the Allies, "we took the initiative from the enemy, rendering further effective resistance impossible."

The commander expressed warm praise for the British, saying, "their great sacrifice by the army and people and their vast expenditure of life and treasure enabled us to save the civilization of the world."

PERSHING HOME IN AUGUST.

Caldwell Urges Action on Plan for Welcome by Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen. Pershing will return to the United States in August, Representative Caldwell, Democrat, New York, told the House Rules Committee to-day, urging early action on his resolution setting aside a day for a joint Congressional session to welcome home the American commander.

"Congress is as anxious to honor Gen. Pershing as the English, the French and the Belgians have been," declared Mr. Caldwell.

Action was deferred by the Rules Committee. Caldwell said he had introduced a bill authorizing the President to have a medal struck and presented to Gen. Pershing.

DISCUSS PLAN TO SOLVE CITY HOUSING PROBLEM

Plans to co-operate with city dwellers to cover the vast expanse of vacant land in the metropolitan district with dwellings to solve the housing problem were made to-day at a luncheon in the Old Colony Club rooms at the Hotel Manhattan.

The meeting was sponsored by M. Morgenstern and other representatives of his real estate interests, lumber and other building material organizations and building loan associations.

Among the speakers were Alfred H. Wagg and Franklin T. Miller of the Department of Labor, A. S. Prall, President of the Board of Education; Assemblyman Thomas McWhinney; William J. Lee of the Mayor's Housing Committee; E. S. Perry of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and William Carter, President of the Metropolitan League Savings & Loan Association.

Mr. Wagg was asked to appoint an Executive Committee to make a campaign leading up to a Home Builders' Exposition in the Third Armory, Sept. 6 to 15.

COAL SHORTAGE IMPENDS, CONGRESSMEN ARE TOLD

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Urging congressional investigation of the coal situation, Government officials and coal operators told the House Rules Committee to-day that a fuel shortage was impending.

"Coal men fear the situation may get away from them and that prices may rise \$5 or \$6 a ton," declared C. E. Leisher, of the Geological Survey. Anthracite production since January 1 was 10,000,000 tons less than last year and bituminous 74,000,000 tons, Leisher said, due to lack of demand.

"The only remedy is for the consuming public to lay in supplies now," he said.

George H. Cushing, Managing Director of the American Wholesale Coal Association, said the coal shortage in the East and Northwest during the war would be repeated this winter.

WOMAN SAYS DAY USED CITY'S MONEY TO FORM COAL CO.

De Julio Company Organized With \$25,000 Fund, Secretary Testifies.

Dr. Jonathan P. Day furnished \$25,000 to start a coal company, to sell 200,000 tons of coal to the city. Previously a contract had been made with the "company" to sell to the city 200,000 tons of coal at \$5.55 a ton. The company was a "paper" one at that time. It had no machinery. The money paid from the city's funds financed the purchase of the machinery even to a motor car for the use of the officers.

This was the statement made to Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld at the hearing to-day of the charges against Dr. Day as Commissioner of Markets.

Mrs. Edith M. McKee was the witness who disclosed what had been done. She swore that she was secretary and treasurer of the "De Julio Coal Company" that was not incorporated until after Dr. Day paid the company \$25,000 on account.

William M. Bennett, who preferred the charges against Dr. Day, drew the admission from the witness. After he had rounded out the testimony and developed the situation, he asked:

"So that it was not until after the company had received the \$25,000 from the city that it was incorporated?"

"Yes, that is right," replied the witness.

"Why was the city's money used for that purpose?"

"It was all the work of the city. The company was to do the city's work."

The witness testified directly that the money was spent to purchase machinery and supplies ready to mine coal. She said that a motor car was purchased as part of the necessary machinery.

The hearing then switched back to consideration of the sale of stock in the Plaza Community Club. Samuel Caswell, manager for William P. Goldman and Brother, of No. 12 East 14th Street, swore he purchased stock in the Plaza Community Club to the value of \$25,000 largely through an understanding that the city authorities were to be back of the project. Miss Elizabeth Nemes sold the stock. She was known personally to members of the firm and considered trustworthy.

Mayor Goldman, counsel for Dr. Day, submitted notes and drafts he said had been demanded by Mr. Bennett and referred to as mysterious.

Dr. Day, who testified during the morning session, said he was familiar with all of these and there were no others. They were discounted by him as special agent for the city of New York.

"They were offered," he said, "through delays in making an appropriation. Eggs had arrived in New York and there was no money available in my department. I saw the Irving National Bank and said I had no authority to borrow money and asked them if they would take bills of lading and accept notes. Asked what assurance I could give, I said my own person and a promise to repay when the appropriation was available. I told the Mayor, Comptroller and Chamberlain. I endorsed those bills, thereby pledging my personal credit for nearly \$19,000. All these notes were paid and that is all there is to my dealings with the Irving National Bank."

EMPIRE CITY RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse \$10,000; five and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 10:30 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

EMPIRE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Philadelphia Pace and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 10:30 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; purse \$10,000; five and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 11:00 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; purse \$10,000; five and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 11:30 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; purse \$10,000; five and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 12:00 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; purse \$10,000; five and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 12:30 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; purse \$10,000; five and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 1:00 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; purse \$10,000; five and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 1:30 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

EIGHTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; purse \$10,000; five and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 2:00 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

NINTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; purse \$10,000; five and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 2:30 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

TENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; purse \$10,000; five and one-half furlongs.—Post time, 3:00 (Day) 9 to 5, out and first; American Boy, 113 (Pace) 9 to 5, out and second; Ruyton, 107 (Tron) 30 to 1, 1 to 2, 1 to 3 and out third. Time 1:09 3/4. Only three starters.

Marston Wins Golf Medal On Deal Links

Qualifying Honors Captured by Baltusrol Player in Jersey Championship—Score 75.

By William Abbott.

DEAL, N. J., July 17.—Playing through a thick fog Max Marston of Baltusrol won the qualifying medal in the Jersey State golf championship on the Deal links to-day with a 75 score. The medal winner was the only one in a field of 122 contestants that succeeded getting below 80.

Heavy mists that floated in from the ocean made every hole on the local course almost a blind hole, a condition that played havoc with scores.

Marston solved this unnatural hazard by driving a tremendously long ball which safely carried over many traps that caught the remainder of the field. The Baltusrol star was not free from errors, however; as on the fifth, ninth and twelfth hole he played into trouble and took six strokes at each place. Marston was out in 35 and back in 29.

P. W. Kendall, Deal Club champion, could not make his putter behave and took three puts on 13 greens, these extra strokes, shooting his score up to 81.

A club team competition which was run simultaneously with the 16 hole qualifying round was won by Baltusrol. The winning team was composed of Max Marston, Eddie Will, August Kammer and H. Y. Burrows. The combinations total was 329 strokes.

The Deal team, Pierre Prool, Percy Kendall, Alfred Nathan and W. Parker Toms was around with a total of 354. The leading qualifying scores follow:

Max Marston, Baltusrol, 75, 75-75.
Eddie Will, Baltusrol, 76, 76-76.
August Kammer, Baltusrol, 77, 77-77.
H. Y. Burrows, Baltusrol, 78, 78-78.
Percy Kendall, Deal, 81, 81-81.
Alfred Nathan, Deal, 82, 82-82.
W. Parker Toms, Deal, 83, 83-83.
Pierre Prool, Deal, 84, 84-84.
Eddie Will, Baltusrol, 85, 85-85.
August Kammer, Baltusrol, 86, 86-86.
H. Y. Burrows, Baltusrol, 87, 87-87.
Percy Kendall, Deal, 88, 88-88.
Alfred Nathan, Deal, 89, 89-89.
W. Parker Toms, Deal, 90, 90-90.
Pierre Prool, Deal, 91, 91-91.
Eddie Will, Baltusrol, 92, 92-92.
August Kammer, Baltusrol, 93, 93-93.
H. Y. Burrows, Baltusrol, 94, 94-94.
Percy Kendall, Deal, 95, 95-95.
Alfred Nathan, Deal, 96, 96-96.
W. Parker Toms, Deal, 97, 97-97.
Pierre Prool, Deal, 98, 98-98.
Eddie Will, Baltusrol, 99, 99-99.
August Kammer, Baltusrol, 100, 100-100.
H. Y. Burrows, Baltusrol, 101, 101-101.
Percy Kendall, Deal, 102, 102-102.
Alfred Nathan, Deal, 103, 103-103.
W. Parker Toms, Deal, 104, 104-104.
Pierre Prool, Deal, 105, 105-105.
Eddie Will, Baltusrol, 106, 106-106.
August Kammer, Baltusrol, 107, 107-107.
H. Y. Burrows, Baltusrol, 108, 108-108.
Percy Kendall, Deal, 109, 109-109.
Alfred Nathan, Deal, 110, 110-110.
W. Parker Toms, Deal, 111, 111-111.
Pierre Prool, Deal, 112, 112-112.
Eddie Will, Baltusrol, 113, 113-113.
August Kammer, Baltusrol, 114, 114-114.
H. Y. Burrows, Baltusrol, 115, 115-115.
Percy Kendall, Deal, 116, 116-116.
Alfred Nathan, Deal, 117, 117-117.
W. Parker Toms, Deal, 118, 118-118.
Pierre Prool, Deal, 119, 119-119.
Eddie Will, Baltusrol, 120, 120-120.
August Kammer, Baltusrol, 121, 121-121.
H. Y. Burrows, Baltusrol, 122, 122-122.

JURY MUST DECIDE ON BEER.

Philadelphia Federal Judge Considers in Pittsburgh Hearing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Judge Dickinson in the Federal Court to-day considered in the recent decision of Judge Thompson of Pittsburgh involving the right of a brewing firm to make 2 1/2 per cent. beer. Judge Dickinson qualified his decision by saying he saw no reason at this time for a formal opinion to that effect. He held that the case should be put in advance on a question that should properly be brought before a jury.

Pennsylvania was